The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,609.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion.....Rs 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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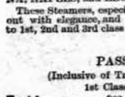
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Nedigherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

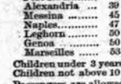
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

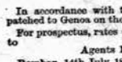
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on the 6th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Bussorah	28
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	2
„ Guadur	21	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Muscat	23	„ Bushire	30
„ Bunder Abbas	26		Sept.
„ Lingra	27	„ Lingra	1
„ Bushire	29	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Fao	31	„ Muscat	5
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Guadur	7
Arrive Bussorah	2	„ Kurrachee	10
		Arrive Bombay	13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

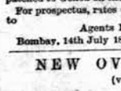
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 12	0 4	0 8

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. Lo Conte	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
„ Suez	32	22	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Alexandria	32	22	8
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	34	13
Leghorn	50	35	15
Genoa	50	35	15
Marseilles	53	36	15-10

Including Wines | Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

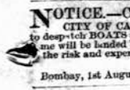
In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and make all other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 26	£ 8
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without Food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain MARTINO, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1870.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS, delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £35; 2nd class £24.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPALDNA, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 15th August, and will be followed by the new Steamer ADRIA, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 15th September.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£22	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice. Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £35; Second Class, £24, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will dispatch the Steam-ship NORNA (969 tons and 238 H.P.), Captain A. M. Lucas, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be HELD in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 5 P.M.

It will be proposed that Rule X of the Society's Rules and Regulations stand thus:—"The Committee shall meet as often as may be found necessary."

The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

D. C. BOYD,
J. PATON, } Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!!
SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of management, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MEEWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

J. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. KENNETH CAMPBELL MACIVER has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our FIRM.

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1870.

RELATIVES or FRIENDS of Mr. CHRISTOPHER BOWEN, late officer in charge of H. M. S. Water Barge NICHOL, employed in the Abyssinian Expedition, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, from whom they will hear something to his advantage.

LEATHES & CRAWFORD,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, 25th July 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—EXPLOSIVE and DANGEROUS OILS and SUBSTANCES.—The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER hereby gives NOTICE, that he intends after the expiration of one month from this date to apply to the Bench of Justices for confirmation of a Code of Bye Laws for regulating, making, keeping, storing, and exposing for sale, any explosive or dangerous oil or substance. (See Sections 200, 202, 262 and 263 of the Bombay Municipal Act for 1865.)

A copy of the said Draft Bye Laws can be inspected at the Municipal Offices, where printed copies can also be purchased.

Price Rs. 2. ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Bombay, 28th July 1870. Municipal Commissioner.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To declare a Dividend and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserved Fund.
3. To approve the election of Mr. A. J. Macdonald and Mr. R. Valentine Reid as Directors of the Bank.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. A. J. Macdonald and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, who retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election.
5. To approve the election of Mr. George Manson and Mr. Rughunath Narayen as Auditors of the Bank.
6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To sanction the opening of new Branches of the Bank at Ahmedabad and Coompta.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the completion of the following Roads:—

1. Grant Road from Frere Bridge to the Jewish Burial Ground.
2. Gilder Street between Falkland and Bellasis Road.
3. De Lisle Force Road from Firozsha house to B. B. and C. I. Railway to Mahim Woods.
4. Arthur Crawford Road from Tardeo to Chinchpoogly.
5. Warree Bunder Road from Mazagon Overbridge to Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specifications of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th August 1870.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th July 1870.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1871.

NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS 63 AND 64 OF ACT II. OF 1865.—The Public are hereby informed, that the valuation of Houses, Buildings, and Lands situated within the City, is completed for the year 1871, and that the Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 16th August 1870.

Owners and Occupiers, or their Agents, may inspect and make extracts from the Assessment Books without payment of Fee. The Fee, payable by other persons, is fixed at One Rupee per each inspection.

The Assessment Books are to be seen at the Office of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor at Rampart Row.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the undersigned, in writing, at this Office, on or before the 16th August 1870.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assist. Munpl. Commr. and Assessor.

Assist. Munpl. Comr. & Assessor's Office, Bombay, 1st Aug. 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any Other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA, Limited.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, EZEKIEL DAVID SASSOON and HENRY PRENTIS, all of Bombay aforesaid, JOHN SMITH, at present residing in England, and MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE and NICHOLAS DE GA, both of Bombay aforesaid, Promoters of the above-mentioned Company. } Petitioners.

UPON reading the Order for winding up of the said Company made herein on the 1st, and sealed on the 5th day of July 1870, respectively, I do order that all parties concerned do attend me in my Chambers, in the High Court, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of July, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause (if any) why Mr. Patrick Downer, of Bombay, should not be appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company without remuneration and without being required to give security to proceed with the liquidation of the said Company.—Dated this 16th day of July 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the Petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.
G. H. FARRAN,
The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, also we set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

NOTICES.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR for 1870-71, with the Examination Papers.

Price Rs. 2.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.

WE have REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary work).....Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto ..... „ 5

Horse Fodder for sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HARMONIUMS for Churches and large and small Drawing Rooms, by the celebrated and well known makers TRAYSER of STUTTGART.

These Instruments are made of solid Oakwood, extra French polished, and their durability combined with exquisite sweetness of Tone has been well tested in India for the last 15 years.

Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

Selling at Reduced Cash Prices.

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.

English and Country made TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, and TOWELS.

J. NEUBERG.

COOKING and HEATING STOVES of various sizes and designs, with all necessary Appurtenances complete.

Sole Agent for the Columbian Stove Works,

J. NEUBERG.

BEST AMERICAN POTASH, in Jars containing 56 lbs. each.

J. NEUBERG.

AYAPANA.

This invaluable Liquor is extracted from the Aya Pana Plant, being combined with the choicest Brandy renders it most wonderfully effective as a tonic in cases of Flatulency and Indigestion. Price Rs. 30 per dozen.

A sample bottle supplied at Rs. 3 per bottle.

AyaPana yellow label in glass-stoppered bottles.

J. NEUBERG.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL.

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests .....each Rs. 8 0
Socks .....per pair „ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding.....per oz. „ 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .....per Bottle.
Crude(ditto).....12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-TITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened with many sellers of Colabas at Rs. 1,500 and Mazagons at Rs. 950, but in the afternoon these shares rose again and closed at Rs. 1,525 and 975 respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	—
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	502½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue	132½
2,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	310
30,000	375	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	115
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,525
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
1,750	2,000	2.0	Nil	Mazagon Land	975
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Fort Canning	270

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,250	250 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
200	2,000	1,100	1000 p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,300	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	570
150	12,000	4,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	all	875 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	540
500	1,800	all	90 do.	Colaba Press Co	7,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,500
150	2,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,400
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	950
200	4,000	all	246 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	450 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,250
1,000	1,000	2,000	200 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	150
2,000	400	350	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	335
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
22	1,000	750	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,200
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800

*For share for the half-year.

WAY COMPANIES.

400	2,000				
500	2,500				
100	5,000				
200	1,000				
5 0	150	50	...	Do. New	90
800	5,000	all	...	Dharmsey Spinning	1,380
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,450
300	1,000	all	180 p.	Manockji Petit's	780
800	2,500	all	80 p.	Oriental	1,710
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
4,000	50	all	Spc.	Mechanics' B'dg's Co.	30
500	2,000	800	21 p.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	300 x.d.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	7th Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	16
5	31 ,,	Do. China	6½
200	25 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'king	6
200	4 Sept. '67	Broker's Bank	6
250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
		East India Bank's	22
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68 May '67	Royal Bank	5
1301	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	600
	3,500	2,44	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	15
	5,000	2,550	...	Bombay Sh	500
12,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elphi'st'ne Land	15
17,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¼.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 d.
Do.	30 days' sight	10 ½ par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	228

FIVE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. SECURITIES.

Five per cent.	105½
Four per cent.	96½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do	102½
5 years' do. do	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112½
Do. Do. Market Rate	112½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 19 5
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—29TH JULY 1870.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities, very little done.

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-1 and 93-12, or 2-15 to 3-4 discount, and time bargain contracts at Rs. 96-12 to 96-7, or 3-4 to 3-9 discount for deliveries in 29 days to one month.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, small sums at Rs. 106-4 to 106-6.

5½ per cents, small sums at Rs. 114-0.

—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM CARRINGTON & CO.'S CIRCULAR, July 30.)

During the week under review, there has been a fair business only, for this season of the year, but rates have been very firm, with an upward tendency for some articles. There have been few arrivals, and had not instructions been sent out to many houses to suspend shipments, the market would have been cleared of tonnage. The very unsettled state of political affairs in Europe cause these instructions to be sent, and gave us several dull days this week. There are 5 iron ships in port not fixed, 5 American and 3 French. The American vessels will find employment later on, as there is little available tonnage on the berth for the United States; the Frenchmen are not in demand, as a war risk is demanded by the Insurance offices. There are 10 more than 93 days out from England—wood and iron.

The market yesterday was quiet; rates firm, and shippers were waiting for further news from home.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 2.

Marshall, Major, Unattached, on leave, from Saugor.

Stock, Captain and Adjutant, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Lowndes, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Hallett, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Humfrey, Lieutenant, 1st Belooch Regiment, on medical certificate, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 2.

Hicks, Major, Brigade Staff, on duty, to Belgaum.

Wood, Conductor, Adjutant General's Department, on medical certificate, to Poona.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 1st August, 1870.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for July 1870 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

On Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Wednesday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Saturday, the 6th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M.B.)

On Monday, the 8th, H. M.'s 2nd Regiment N. I.

On Thursday, the 11th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Friday, the 12th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Tuesday, the 16th, Ordnance Department.

On Monday, the 22nd, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Tuesday, the 23rd, Byculla Schools.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 16th July 1870.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Quetta Division Order, dated the 23rd June, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Ruby to proceed to Cawnpore, for duty with the 1st battalion 14th Foot.

Presidency District Order, dated the 31st May last, directing Assistant Surgeon A. B. Seaman, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Lucknow and do duty under the orders of the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle.

Dated the 14th June, appointing Captain W. S. Hunt, 2nd battalion 19th Foot, Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of the Brigade Major on inspection duty.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 20th June, making the following medical arrangements :—

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Hamilton, M.D., D battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, to take medical charge of the Head Quarters 25th brigade Royal Artillery, from Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Scott, M. B.

Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Scott, M.B., on being relieved, to be attached to the Allahabad Garrison, for general duty.

Darjeeling Station Order, dated the 26th April last, appointing Captain W. O. Barnard, 96th Foot, to the command of the Convalescent Depot, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 11th March 1870, as a temporary measure, vice Local Lieutenant-Colonel J. D'O. Baring, 107th Foot.

Tezpore Station Order, dated the 13th June, appointing Mr. A. Inthorn, Civil Surgeon, to the medical charge of the detachment 43rd Assam Light Infantry, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 9th idem, vice Apothecary C. L. Fox.

36th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th June, appointing Ensign A. S. McRae to act temporarily as Interpreter, with effect from the 15th April last, vice Lieutenant H. C. Cowell, proceeded on leave, there being no other qualified officer available.

104th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th June, appointing Captain J. G. Campbell to act temporarily as Interpreter, with effect from the 14th idem, vice Captain and Local Major D. W. Becher, proceeded on leave, no other qualified officer being available.

21st Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th March last, appointing Lieutenant G. H. C. Dyce, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant C. H. Thompson, F battery C Brigade, to Calcutta, from the 6th July to the 5th August, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, C battery 19th Brigade, to remain at Dalhousie, from the 17th June to the 17th July, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

8th Foot, 1st battalion.—Brevet Colonel H. G. Woods, to remain in England, from the 26th September to the 15th November, on private affairs, in extension.

Lieutenant H. Webster, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

11th Foot, 1st battalion.—Lieutenant T. L. Lewis, 1st Wing Subaltern 26th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 27th April to the 9th July, to study the native languages, under the rules of 1868.

17th Foot, 1st battalion.—Captain L. F. W. Dwyer, from the 21st to the 23rd June, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

38th Foot.—Major W. K. Elles, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 9th July to the 8th October.

Ensign A. de V. Alexander, to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 5th July to the 25th October, on medical certificate.

41st Foot.—Major W. Allan, to remain in England, from the 1st July to the 31st December, on private affairs, in extension.

62nd Foot.—Paymaster J. W. Minchin, to Bombay, from the 22nd June to the 22nd July, to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot.—Lieutenant H. C. Symons, from the 30th June to the 1st July, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Corps.—Colonel A. Boyd, doing duty at Mean... from date of leaving sta... for Europe, on furlough.

...ppage, doing duty at Allaha... from date of leaving ...arkation, on furlough.

...ard, 2nd in Command 8th ...or one month from date of ...o embarkation for Europe,

Addendum.—Re-promulgation of Order of the 20th Native Infantry, dated the 1st February last, confirmed in G. O. C. C.-in-C. 4th May 1870, page 294, directing Captain T. St. Q Chesterton to receive charge of the Adjutant's Office from Lieutenant F. R. C. Voyle; add—and to officiate as Adjutant on promotion.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Head Quarters, Simla, 22nd July 1870.

ARMS—COMMITTEES.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that the Commanding Officer of each corps shall in future be the President of the Annual Board of Survey on Arms, referred to in G. O. C. C. of the 29th of May 1865, page 105 S. O.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

It having been represented to the Commander-in-Chief that the adoption of the children of British soldiers by irresponsible persons is open to grave abuse if not carefully guarded, His Excellency directs that in future, Commanding Officers shall discountenance the practice, unless they can themselves satisfy themselves that the children will be benefitted by the proposed adoption.

DESERTERS—COURTS MARTIAL.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified for general information and guidance that, when a deserter is already indelibly marked with the letter D (which should be duly stated in the medical certificate submitted to the Court Martial), the Court will abstain from sentencing him to be marked a second time.

In like manner, when a soldier is already indelibly marked with the letter D he is not, under any circumstances, to be marked with the letters B. C.

SOLDIER CLERKS.

The Commander-in-Chief has decided, with reference to condition No. 3 in G. O. 307 of 1869, that, to prevent inconvenience through the abrupt removal of clerks from Staff Officers, it shall be in the power of the General Officer in command of any Division or District, to allow a soldier clerk to be retained till the end of the cold season in which the man's corps quits his command.

Staff Officers will thus have time to provide efficient substitutes when an exchange of corps occurs, and the removal of their soldier clerks follows as a necessary consequence.

PASSAGE—TRANSPORT.

The following extract from Military Department letter dated 24th June 1870, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, is published for general information and guidance :—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1471, of the 4th April 1870, and previous correspondence, regarding what is to be considered the actual cost of a passage to Europe, under G. O. C. C.-in-C. No. 307 of 1869.

"In reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Government of Bombay, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's rate of passage money to Southampton being considered as 'the actual cost of a single passage to England, by skid or steamer,' until further orders."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 16s. 3d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Comorin (s)	Osborne	Bussorah, July 14.
2	Norna (s)	Lockie	Hongkong, July 6.
	Florence	Houston	London, April 30.
	Palm Tree	Hanston	London, April 30.
	East	Callender	Calcutta, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Tezzer	Nacoda	Alleppy.
	Busheer (s)	Hutchison	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Delhi, Wilkinson, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Orissa, Tomlin, to China, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

July. ARRIVAL.

29 Moulmein (s) .....James.....Akyab, July 26.

July. DEPARTURE.

29 Vixen (s) ....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.

28 Michael .....Chevalier .....Pondicherry.

July. DEPARTURE.

28 Meinam (P S) .... Galle and Pondicherry.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines. Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Grosson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters .....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lie through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on August 17 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 31, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on August 31 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on August 13, 27; September 10, 26; October 10, 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on August 6, 20; September 3, 17; October 3, 17, 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the G. I. P. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kunsura, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chali-gaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only.	7-30 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. (previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednugger and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. (previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. (previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. (previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

I HEREBY give NOTICE, that the MEETING of the BENCH of JUSTICES will take place THIS AFTERNOON at 4 P.M., instead of 3 P.M. as previously advertised.

J. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd August 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

HOBSON—August 2nd, at the Sanitarium, Bombay, the wife of Captain H. A. Hobson, 22nd Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

WALKER—August 1st, at Malabar Hill, Muriel, daughter of Edward and Carrie Walker, aged 13 months.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

McDONALD—July 24th, at No. 20, Mott's Lane, Calcutta, Robert Augustus, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McDonald, aged 13 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

PROUDFOOT—July 19th, at Ellichpore, the wife of J. G. Proudfoot, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Adjutant 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

BINNIE—July 29th, at Nagpore, the wife of Alex. R. Binnie, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

WHITE—July 22nd, at Nusseerabad, the wife of Quarter Master G. R. H. White, 8th Foot, of a daughter.

MITHWHITE—July 29th, at Murree, the wife of J. Smithwhite, Esq., Principal, Lawrence Asylum, of a son.

DEATH.

KIRWAN—July 21st, at Landour, Stanly, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Kirwan.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870.

WE notice that the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill regarding European British subjects, has given to the judgments recorded by Gibbs and Sargent, Judges, an interpretation which at first sight the language would hardly warrant. A lay reader would put down the reports with an impression that the High Court had merely denied the right of the Bombay Legislature to create new tribunals for the trial of European British subjects. But Mr. Stephen goes much further, and asserts that the High Court had decided that so far as European British subjects are concerned, the Local Council has no power to create new offences. He observes—"The Council would be aware that the High Court at Bombay had lately held that the Local Legislature of Bombay had no power to pass Acts by which European British subjects were subjected to criminal punishment. A European British subject had committed some trifling offence against a local law, for which he was fined one rupee. The High Court held that the Local Legislature was not competent to pass an Act inflicting such a penalty." If this interpretation placed on the judgment by so distinguished a legal authority is correct, any Act passed in Bombay inflicting penalties on Englishmen will to that extent be inoperative, and the powers of the Council are found to be even more circumscribed than is stated in the Indian Council's Act of 1861.

Is Mr. Stephen's interpretation correct? There is nothing in the judgment of Sir Charles Sargent to warrant it. His argument, shortly stated, is that the Bombay District Police Act is *ultra vires* in so far as it gave "complete jurisdiction to a Magistrate being a Justice of the Peace over a number of offences committed by European British subjects in the Mofussil concurrently with the High Court which has jurisdiction over all offences committed by the above persons." The learned Judge does not allude specially to the fact which has considerable bearing on the argument that until the particular offence was created in 1867 by the Bombay District Police Act it was not an offence at all, and that for this reason the High Court had no jurisdiction whatever over it until it was created by that Act. He manifestly assumes, however, that the acts created into offences by that Act are thereby made offences by whomsoever committed, Europeans or others, and his objection to the Act is merely because it vested a summary jurisdiction in a Magistrate and Justice. Mr. Stephen may have justly drawn the inference that if affecting the High Court jurisdiction is *ultra vires*, then the creation of a new offence cognizable by the High Court does affect its jurisdiction inasmuch as it enlarges it and gives the Judges power to punish certain acts which were hitherto not punishable. This destructive proposition may possibly be contained in the premises stated by Sir Charles Sargent, but he has certainly not drawn the deduction categorically. We remember among the wise things scattered about the works of Bishop Butler a remark of the logical prelate how much time would be saved and how many fallacies avoided if reasoners would give a synopsis of their arguments in the form of syllogisms. We regret that learned lawyers have not seen the merit of this advice. The High Courts are not bound like the Civil Courts in the Mofussil to find categorically upon issues. Hence the obscurity of many valuable judgments. The reader of Mr. Justice Gibbs' laborious finding cannot but regret that the exact conclusions arrived at are not plainly and carefully stated in formal propositions. It is evident that the judgment lays down the same proposition quoted above from Sir C. Sargent. But in one paragraph a doctrine is incidentally expressed which justifies the inference of the Hon'ble Mr Stephen. "The conviction in the case might have been good, but because the order disobeyed was enacted by the Bombay Legislative Council who, in so doing, affected the provisions of an Act of Parliament it cannot be brought within section 165 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and is bad." This is to say, that the conviction was bad, merely because the offence was created by the Bombay Council. And if so, then the High Court itself had no more jurisdiction than the Magistrate and Justice. The dilemma thus raised, as remarked by the learned Judge, seems absurd: it is quite unnecessary to consider whether the so called offence is cognizable by a Court of Oyer and Terminer or any other Court.

We have alluded in detail to the very important remarks of Mr. Stephen, as the subject is likely to be one of much interest to the public. If the Bombay Council has no power to control Europeans by penalties, its powers must be increased, or else it will sink into a nonentity. Every Police Regulation for the City of Bombay will henceforth have to be sent to Simla to be passed by Bengalees. The Bombay Presidency, however ably represented by Mr. Ellis and Mr. Chapman, would not have enough votes, and local Government would soon be on its last legs. It is not only Police Acts that are *ultra vires*: many of the provisions of the Survey Act, such as that which allows the Collector to levy fine for unauthorized appropriation of land will, so far as Europeans are concerned, be quite impracticable. If the Magistrate and Justice cannot inflict a fine of one rupee, *à fortiori* a fiscal officer can have no jurisdiction to fine for trivial trespasses. There are hardly any important laws (except those merely declaratory of title) which do not contain penal clauses or prohibitions or directions, the breach of which is generally punishable under the operation of certain sections of the Indian Penal Code. This power of punishing is shown by Austin to be the ultimate sanction of positive municipal law; it pervades all its provisions, and if it be withdrawn, mandates will sink into mere precepts of no binding character. It would appear, therefore, that the Bill to be introduced by Mr. Stephen is by no means sufficient. Merely to confirm past laws and to indemnify Magistrates for past illegalities will not meet the difficulty. The Local Government assembled in Council ought to have power to pass laws binding on all persons residing in its territories. Unless Mr. Stephen and the Government of India agree to confer this power, the legislation of Bombay will be confined to such uninteresting matters as the Bill to prescribe the seals of the Magistrates. All measures of public interest such as Municipal Bills, proposals for local taxation, sanitary reforms, Survey Acts, land settlements, will have to be introduced into the Viceroy's Council and passed or rejected there. Whether Simla is the proper place for legislation regarding our Municipality, whether the Supreme Council is competent to leave to the good Parsees of Bombay like the Wutun Bill, we mine.

This is not the only failing in Mr. Stephen's proposal, which is good as far as it goes. The Draft Bill has not been published, and we are unaware of the full extent of its provisions. It would seem, however, from the introductory speech that it is only intended to confirm the Bombay legislation and to give certain summary powers to Justices under a few local enactments. The may inconveniences arising under the Indian Penal Code from the want of such powers, and to which we alluded prominently in a former article, are left unremedied. There is no reason why the summary jurisdiction now exercised by by the Full Power Magistrates over natives should not be conferred as regards Europeans on such Magistrates as are also Justices of the Peace in respect of all petty crimes. We have never heard any complaint against the present procedure in assault, abuse, or forcible entry. Any European, convicted up-country for these misdemeanours, may either appeal to the Session Judge on the spot, or get the proceedings taken to the High Court on *certiorari*. The chance of unjust conviction is reduced to a minimum by these safeguards and by having the case heard at once and on the spot. Why should not the same procedure be extended to theft, cheating, defamation, and a host of petty offences which ought never to go before a jury? If I merely threaten a man with my fist, it is a case of assault, and I may be fined by a Justice: if however I slightly hurt him, it is a case of voluntarily causing hurt under the Penal Code and I am committed to the Sessions in Bombay. That distant tribunal has no such means of understanding the case as has the Justice on the spot with the witnesses all round him. Rectitude of decision, celerity, and cheapness attend the summary tribunal; the avenue to the other is through innumerable hindrances.

We would not advocate the giving of the summary jurisdiction to all the Magistrates. The proper tribunal is of such alone as are also Justices of the Peace who, in the interior, must by Act II. of 1869 be European subjects of the Queen. It would raise hostilities if Englishmen were liable to be arraigned before every Mamlutdar or Awal Karkoon. It would not be politically advantageous if high officials were brought up for trivial offences often upon false charges before their own subordinates. It would not be safe to expose the native Magistrates in lonely districts to the insolence and violence of brawny loafers and vagabonds. And we doubt whether the pliable native character would not shrink from the responsibility which is often involved in the conviction of a respectable European. But for the paucity of European Magistrates, we would even guard the public in requiring a special investiture even of them, as inexperienced European officers fresh to the Bench are liable to commit as much headstrong error as anybody else.

With this caution in the bestowal of the judicial authority we see no reason to dread a general extension of summary jurisdiction over Europeans throughout the country. We are glad, therefore, that in the apparently tentative measure now being incubated by Mr. Stephen, the reasonable prejudices of the class affected have been considered, and hope that all our own community will see the expediency of a law which will not only be a terror to evil-doers, but conduce to the welfare of those that do well by removing the annoyances which stand in their way in obtaining justice against their own class.

THE *Friend of India* has kindly published a note on our explanation of that expenditure which is carried on in the name of the Governor of Bombay. It is stated that we have been "misled" and implied that we were not correctly informed; but the *Friend* does not show how we were misled, nor does it supply us with the correct information of which we are supposed to stand so much in need. Therefore, until the essence of the case is touched, we find nothing further to answer in the general remarks of our *Friend*; but we have to point out that the article is more polite towards Bombay, and for that Bombay takes off its topee to Serampore.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. HARVEY, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CONDUCTOR J. S. WOOD, of the Adjutant General's Department, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

WE believe that the Artillery reliefs in the Bombay Presidency for the coming season are to be as follows :—

Head Quarters 6th Brigade, Mhow to Belgaum.
Head Quarters 18th Brigade, Kurrachee to Kirkee.
Head Quarters E Brigade, Kirkee to Mhow.
F. 18th Brigade, Neemuch to Kirkee.
D. 18th Brigade, Kirkee to Neemuch.

THE trial of Mr. Purshotum Trimbuck, Assistant to the Political Superintendent at Pahlunpoor, before the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on a charge of having sought to extort confession from several

ON THE MANNER OF FIGHTING THE FRENCH.

BY PRINCE CHARLES FREDERICK OF PRUSSIA.

[The following pamphlet was published in Germany in 1860; translated into English and published in London, in 1866, by Ridgway. The remarks were delivered by the Prince in the form of a lecture to the officers assembled at Stettin in the autumn of 1859; and their publication the next year called forth some sharp criticism in France.—ED. *B. G.*]

A person who supposes that the French fight in an irregular and disorderly way, like the hordes of Attila, is as much mistaken as one who expects to find in them an adversary subjected to the strict rules of military art. We must look for the truth between these two extremes. While the French army, preserves, in time of war, that absence of formality which characterizes it in time of peace, it substitutes for what it wants in that direction, the practice of certain very simple principles, and certain tactical truths, which reproduce themselves oftener than one would suppose. For instance, in the last war in Italy, certain effective movements (kunstgriffe) were introduced, as quite new, which were not so at all, for they had already been put in practice by General Moreau, in the campaigns on the banks of the Rhine.

Before the embarkation of the French army for the Crimea, at Varna, Marshal St. Arnaud had recalled to life some of these principles of tactics. The orders which he issued, were moreover, simply an important and almost textual résumé of certain little writings of Marshal Bugeaud, who was with justice considered in the French army the most skilful and experienced instructor in contemporary military art, and who knew the French solider better than any one.

For a long time past I have given my attention to an inquiry into the principles by which the French are influenced when they make war, and believing that I have arrived, after consulting the most varied sources of information, at a discovery of the most essential, I shall try to disclose them as briefly as possible.

1. The first of these principles is, and one publicly avowed, to set absolutely aside, as soon as the army is in the field, the regulations of the barracks, and the very recollection of the parade ground.

The saying of Napoleon I. is still fresh in our recollection, "That we must change our tactics every ten years, if we would preserve our superiority upon the field of battle." That great captain himself changed his tactics very much oftener. He put in practice all the rules of manœuvre and even all the exceptions, so that, in my opinion, there can be no question of "Napoleonic tactics" properly so called. Noteworthy also is that reproach which Marmont in his Memoirs brings against the Emperor, of having neglected, owing to his sudden rise from the rank of Lieutenant of artillery to the dignity of General-in-chief, to fathom the whole subject of military tactics, and of having, consequently, disdained to make use of the resources which it could offer.

There does not exist among the French any order of battle, any form which prevails on every occasion. The manner of conducting the troops to battle is left to the initiative, and the talent of the Generals, who for their part rely upon the knowledge of their profession possessed by their subaltern officers, and upon the intelligence of the soldier. "The French soldier always marches forward, forward." ("Le soldat français marche toujours en avant, en avant.") Such is the French method in all its simplicity; little imports the form, that differs with the end in view, the ground, the manœuvres, and above all the errors of the enemy.

The very natural consequence of this way of acting is, that the French will not fight on the battle fields of the north of Europe in the same way as in Italy; and I think that we shall be very much mistaken if we suppose that they will employ the same means against us as against the Austrians. For this single reason, it seems to me useless to criticize deeply their tactics in the war of Italy.

2. A second principle, which soon becomes as familiar to the soldier as to the general, rests in the axiom that "moral force is superior to physical force."

Napoleon struck out this idea when he said "that moral force contributed three-fourth parts to success, while physical force only contributed one-fourth." The whole education and forming (ausbildung) of the French soldier rests upon this principle. This is why, with him, the individual feelings (sentiment individuel) is of such high importance. For example, the French disdain to practise, by manœuvring one division against another, because the moral element has no part in it, and the body weakest in numbers gives way. According to our notions the manœuvres to which they confine themselves appear defective; but should we discover grave errors, we may be sure that they will have provoked among the French neither blame nor criticism. The Chief who has ordered the movements, even the stupidest, retires with the most complete and the most undisturbed sense of his own infallibility and success. The French officer has no knowledge of that uncomfortable sense (angst) of his superiors, that uneasiness (uubehaglichkeit) in the presence of a superior officer found so often among us; and every general, every officer, marches to battle without after-thought, sure of himself, full of confidence it his lights, and in his courage, on however poor a foundation his pretensions may be resting. We may understand the superior weight which such officers must have compared with those who fear criticism more than the enemy, and to whom custom has given too limited a responsibility.

The French soldier says, "We have no tacticians," but, in his mouth, this is not a reproach, as we may well believe. For he judges his generals much less by their talents in the art of commanding manœuvres (the results alone decide for them the correctness of the manœuvre), than by the gift which they possess, of impressing upon the whole body the "élan" or impulse of which they stand in need. And the French soldier is right; for to communicate to others a force of impulsion (schwungkraft), one must oneself possess a rare energy! That moral chapter of the art of war, which springs from knowledge of the human heart, constitutes the better part of the greatness of a general. It is a gift which nature rarely grants, and which is still less to be acquired, but which the soldier feels and which goes to his heart at once. It was exactly this quality, combined with the care which they had for the well-being of their soldiers, which made MacMahon and Canrobert so great in the French army. The soldiers who served under the latter, tell with feelings of joy and pride, how, when in the Crimea, he had any stroke (auftrag) hard of execution, he first of all asked them, "Do you feel yourselves up to the task?" Never did they answer No, and success so much the more readily attended the attempt of Canrobert, that the end in view being known to all the soldiers, the will of all was engaged in attaining it. A moral lever (hebel) was also obtained by the promise of success which they had given, themselves, to their general.

Besides this, the French do not disdain to use Machiavelian means, such as surprises, and unexpected movements, to stun the enemy, and make him lose his head. For example, they often attack, making terrible cries, which still more tend to encourage themselves. The aspect of bronzed Turcos, or the Zouaves with their crabbed countenances, and their madman shouts, would be well calculated to intimidate our young soldiers, if we did not prepare them beforehand for these strange apparitions. It is for this reason that I hold that we should not neglect to forewarn them of this danger, which once known will startle them less than if it took them quite by surprise.

3. Another principle of the French is to keep in close columns against enemies little exercised in manœuvring, because in general these are more bold and enterprising; while on the contrary when the French have to deal with a body of men of regularity and well drilled, they fight it in irregular form and as skirmishers.

The Kabyles and all the other enemies of the French in Africa belong to the first of those two classes of troops of which I have spoken. We need not dilate upon the very sensible tactics which the French employ in engaging them.

As to the second class, it is principally the Russians, Austrians, and ourselves the Prussians that we have in view. Marshal Bosquet, with whom I one day had a conversation upon this subject, related to me that in one of the battles around Sebastopol, "Forwards, children of the fire," he had cried in Arabic to the sunburnt children of the desert, the indigenous riflemen called Turcos. Cries of the jackal answered his appeal. Stooping low, to avoid the passage of the balls, they threw themselves in disorder upon the Russian columns with the bayonet. Embarrassed by one another in their serried columns, the Russians were repulsed without the possibility of defending themselves, because they could not stretch their points far enough to reach their enemy.

In describing this attack of the Turcos, Bosquet said to us, "Ils bondissaient comme des panthères dans les buissons." This deed of arms recalls to us that bragging speech of a Frenchman lying wounded with seven bayonet wounds: "No Russian can boast that he has not had enough of it, for it only needs one stroke of a French bayonet to give death."

4. One of the most essential principles of the French, one of those moreover which appear to me to have been most often put in execution in the last campaigns, is that of never defending themselves in a passive way, but of constantly acting on the offensive, even in the case where it is only a question of defending themselves.

We find the most signal instance of it in the action of Montebello. General Forey is surprised by the enemy in his cantonments. Though inferior in numbers, he hurries immediately to the attack, and makes all his battalions march in front, instead of employing them to secure his rear, and prepare for the retreat. The French make fun of the Austrians, who do not know how to make use of their reserve, and only employ them as dummies (nur figuriren liessen); what in fact is the use of a reserve, if it takes no part in the action? Would it not be better to have none?

Nothing is so contrary to the character of the French, as defending themselves in position standing still.

It is even asserted that in such a position they are useless. This is possibly the case, and it is a weakness in them out of which we should make our profit. They despise an enemy who, at least at the last moment, does not march to meet them.

I think that I may attribute the principle of active defence, carried to excess as we see it now among the French, to the initiation of Marshal Bugeaud; for he writes, "We must try to bring into operation everything which tends to build up the moral force of our soldiers, and to beat down that of our adversaries. In virtue of this principle we should never allow ourselves to be attacked. At the decisive moment we should always take the initiative. In a moral as well as a physical point of view, we must always take it for granted that a true and good defence will always take the form of an attack. Offensive movements against the flanks and rear of the enemy rarely fail in their object, and were they only attempted by a handful of people, they could not but produce an extraordinary moral effect."

These lines not only contain the advice of an offensive defence, but also the way of resisting the attack, not front to front, but as in cavalry tactics, front against flank. The flank is weaker than the front: when it is threatened, the attack is paralysed, and the enemy is obliged to change direction to meet the attack. By this manœuvre, it runs a great risk of being attacked on two sides at once; we should therefore always cover our flanks, by means of platoons *en échelon*, or companies ready to form either as skirmishers or in column, or in lines of attack. I have already expressed myself upon this head, in the month of August of last year, before the commencement of the manœuvres of detachments; and I recalled in speaking of the attack of the infantry those words of the Great King: "The officer in command of a squadron of cavalry who allows himself to be attacked by the enemy, and does not attack himself, should be broken *cum infamiâ*; for the Prussian cavalry should always attack first."

This precept, which contains the secret of the spirit of chivalry, must, it is true, undergo some modifications before we apply it to infantry; but it is becoming no less every day more axiomatic. We shall always do well, at the last moment, not to await in position the attack of the enemy, but move to meet him. Of course there are exceptions, and the way of realizing this precept depends upon circumstances. Thus, for instance, a line of fire well covered will not abandon its position to take the offensive, but it will leave to another division the business of directing an attack upon the flank, against the enemy.

With their continual attacks, the French who would fight us on a country much more bare than in Italy, would doubtless suffer greater losses, but if we allow them to do it without special resistance, they will end by gaining their object.

The French soldier knows, partly by personal experience, that the danger of being reached by gunshots is only very great at certain mean distances. When once one has got beyond these distances the danger, instead of increasing, diminishes in proportion as you near the enemy, and at last ceases almost entirely. With the ordinary guns this experience is infallible, and it seems to be confirmed even with rifled pieces.

The fact is easily explained. The more near the enemy approach, the more haste is used in loading and firing, and the worse aim is taken. The gun is scarcely at the shoulder before the shot is fired, nearly always too high.

So then this last circumstance forces us to have recourse to the bayonet, when the enemy is a hundred or a hundred and fifty paces off, and where the value of the position, or the configuration of the country does not absolutely interdict it.

If it happens that the French are attacked by a close column, this is how they proceed, and this means of procedure is particularly to be recommended when the attack is isolated, and does not rest upon a corps of reserve. The French skirmishers give up the ground at the point of attack; their line doubles round. The attacking column which thinks that it sees the beginning of an effect produced carry on, but soon the skirmishers present a front again, one or two columns press on, the attack slackens, it loses time, it is surrounded, it cannot retreat, and now it must engage, and surrender itself to its unhappy fate! The French are at this point advised not to kill, but to make prisoners, because in the time which it takes to kill one man, five or six may be captured.

5. The idea which predominates in the regulation of skirmishers in France, appears to me particularly important, it is nearly this:—"Skirmishing is only a make shift." (noth behelf.)

This way of fighting having the drawback of loss of time, and of never being decisive, we must not skirmish except when we can do it with perfect freedom; but we must never be forced to it by the enemy, because it is of the utmost importance never to do what he wishes, never to calculate our measures and movements upon his, but to impose our own upon him; by this means we not only paralyse him, but we obtain over him a real moral supremacy. This is the reason why, when skirmishing does not suit us, we should never oppose a line of skirmishers parallel to those of the enemy. It would be a useless expense of men, ammunition, and of time. If we oppose to the enemies' skirmishers a new line of skirmishers, it should always be on an oblique front, or on the flanks.

But what is of more use still, when it is a question of an energetic attack with a small force, is to send some platoons or companies in double quick time, and without firing, to break the enemy's line.

In the majority of cases it will be enough to menace the flanks of the line of skirmishers by an attack in force (schwarm-angriff) to make them yield, and to give up this way of fighting.

6. We should give very particular attention to the manner which the French have of attacking with that ardour which is peculiar to them (die angriffe der Franzosen), and with which Cæsar was suprised. Even in his time he considered their first attack as the most dangerous, and those which followed as less powerful.

However that may be, the vehemence of attack, the "furia francesa" of the wars of the Revolution, is still at the present day the national characteristic. The French are accustomed at the beginning of the action to sound the enemy's lines, in order to come to a conclusion as to its forces and its arrangement. This they do by partial attacks, which, as far as possible, attempt to reach the point that appears to them to be an object to be gained. If they meet a serious resistance they abandon their attempts, until they can renew them in sufficient force. Sometimes, however, these actions of the advanced guard do not take place. So, in the last war in Italy, doubtless with the idea of being able to surprise the enemy, owing to the covered character of the country, they appear to have generally begun by serious attacks. They, with this view, deployed, at about a thousand paces from the enemy, skirmishers, followed immediately by columns which accompanied them in double quick time, and threw themselves with them upon the enemy's lines. It is known that at Solferino they surprised the Austrians at the moment when at the end of a meal they were forming for the march. They began by falling upon the vidottes, who had only time to discharge their pieces and take to flight. The advanced guard made no better resistance, and fell back (eilten zu den Replis.) It was at this point that the action began. The French had in their favour the ground they had taken up, and the moral effect of the suprise and the attack. Need we more than this example to shew us that they do not keep to the principle of sounding the enemy's arrangements, but that with them every thing depends upon circumstances.

Upon principle the French make use, quite at first, and before all the rest, of their choicest troops. A third of every battalion is formed of chosen soldiers (élite), Chasseurs and Zouaves. These picked bodies of men are better than the rest throughout, and in time of peace enjoy a certain distinction. They are consequently composed of men whose ambition is excited to the highest pitch, and their losses are soon repaired, because the honour of being admitted into their ranks is generally coveted. So, too, they are made to march first, so as to gain the earliest advantages, to win moral supremacy to the side of the French, and in this way to smooth the way into action of the other troops. When it is in prospect to attempt some bold stroke, recourse is often had to volunteers taken from these *corps d'élite*. Nevertheless in the Crimea they avoided taking them man by man from the foreign legion, which might be considered as forming part of the *élite*, because every man would have come forward, so they were obliged to call them forward by companies.

It is a principle of the French army, that the attack, when once determined on, cannot be carried into execution too rapidly. This is the reason why they prolong the fire as little as possible. In Italy, the fire scarcely lasted a quarter of an hour before they came to the charge with the white arm; often there was no powder burnt in the action. It is, besides, a principle adopted in the French army, not to stop to fire in the beginning of the action, because so the attacks loses its heat and freshness, and the loses are more important.

It appears that the French now always attack in double quick time, in which they exercise themselves in time of peace, so that they are not out of breath when they reach the enemy. They are thus in accord with the distinguished man who said, "There is in the blood of man a heat which is developed by motion; he who does not understand this law of nature, is only a beginner in military science." The following passage in a letter of Marshal Saint-Arnaud, addressed to his wife, on the battle field of the Alma, and under the fresh sense of the victory, is not less remarkable. "The English," says he, "came upon strong redoubts, and have lost more than I have; besides, my brave soldiers ran, while the English are content to walk."

The first attack thus usually takes place at a run; the skirmishers advance in this way to about a hundred and fifty paces from the enemy without firing. They only begin to give their fire when the columns which follow them are under weigh; this is evident, as the skirmishers at that distance, if unsupported, by being left isolated, would be repulsed in confusion. Thus, then, the attack of lines and close columns begins together. This impetuous way of beginning the battle surprises and terrifies the enemy. This is the advantage which it gives. If it is crowned with success, the agglomeration of different bodies (to which we must add the reserve which usually follows immediately after the columns), is without inconvenience, but if it is repulsed, disorder and an inevitable pell-mell is the consequence.

The French have no idea of a well ordered retreat; they try to outstrip one another, and their flight becomes a general *sauve qui peut*. This is one of their greatest weaknesses, of which we should know how to profit, by sending at their heels a body of infantry and cavalry. Here it is of importance not to lose a second, as the disorder is soon repaired. If the French have succeeded in their attack, they follow with their skirmishers the enemy's columns which give way. If these are isolated, the skirmishers, who get on much quicker than they do, attempt to outstrip them and hem them in, so as to cut off their retreat; the French masses then press on, so as to complete the defeat of the enemy.

The French are much more methodical than the German troops, in the assault or defence of a place: they employ the fewest possible number of men for the immediate defence; but to compensate, they keep on foot strong reserves, whose duty it will be to attack the enemy on the flanks outside the fortifications, and beat them off if possible. It is exactly this precaution which the Germans nearly always neglect, while they are in the habit of employing a very large number of soldiers in the occupation of the place. The method of the French, too, in seizing on a place, is different from ours. Often, instead of contenting ourselves with the possession of a fortified outwork, we are carried on, in the heat and disorder of the action, to follow the enemy beyond our object. The consequence of this attraction is, that meeting fresh troops we are easily beaten by them, and we lose the power of holding the works we have taken. The enemy retake them, the action begins again; that is all we get for our trouble and our losses. The French, on the contrary, never follow the enemy beyond a place with the same troops that have taken it. These are established there, and prepare for its defence by barricading the approaches, and leave to other troops the charge of following the enemy. They know that they cannot attain every thing with one breath and the same effort, and they content themselves with a moderate success, at the same time taking measures for making good their acquisition, however small it may be, free to begin a new attempt afterwards.

I have now arrived at the end which I proposed to myself. It remains to say, in passing, that night attacks are not favoured by the French. They appear to fear them, doubtless because at night their habitual tendency to disorder degenerates easily into complete dissolution. We know from histories of old the panics which have sometimes seized them at night, and even by day; for instance, that which took possession of them in the afternoon of the second day of their victory near Wagram.

One word in conclusion, about the forms they employ. I shall recall to you that the French use in attacking, columns of the most varied nature, but that they échelon them in every sort of way. In this manner they protect their flanks for attack as well as defence, gradually bring their forces into action, and keep back a great part of their men, but always in an offensive attitude. This way of proceeding reminds one much of the oblique order of battle of Frederic the Great, and I can besides assure you positively that in this they have only imitated him. It is the same with the majority of the principles of which I have spoken; they are more or less in conformity with true tactics; but in place of being of French origin they have been formerly employed by our Generals with greater or less success. It rests then with each of us to put them in practice in future, which will be the easier for us the more we are convinced of their importance. History is there to prove to us that these principles are not the exclusive privilege of the French, nor the immediate result of their national character.

May we only ponder this while there is still time! The facts which have taken place in the last wars, speak more powerfully than anything I can add. All the world has been able to satisfy itself of this truth, by the pen of steel upon the annals of history, that is, that the Austrians and Russians have been everywhere and always beaten by the French. The English, kept up by the skilful tactics of the intrepid Wellington, have been morally outstripped by them.

Now, if Prussia puts to herself this haughty question: what will be our fate in a war with France? We can conquer her, I shall answer; and we shall conquer her with a certain blow, if we know how to detach ourselves, in time of war, from the routine of the drill ground, the demands of regulations, and from our system of skirmishers. Here is the difficulty, this is my only anxiety. The motive power which these forms give, is insufficient to maintain discipline, to bring the soldiers up to the enemy, and to make them sustain their fire. Thank God, we have others, and we shall know how to bring them to our aid.

Already several times we have succeeded in overturning the legions of the Emperor of the Gauls, and what we have done, with the help of God, we can do again!

An addition appeared to the body of the critique which we have given in full above, in which the Prince answers certain criticisms and observations made by friends and comrades upon the propositions contained in it, and enters at some length into questions of tactics; defending himself against the upholders of the ancient systems, and showing that what he said is in fact not inconsistent with tactical power. To reproduce these arguments at length would be tedious, and quite beside the aspects of the questions which are interesting to readers in this country. The work itself shows the judgment passed by an officer of high rank in the Prussian army upon that of the French, the frankness with which he holds up to admiration certain points in their tactics, and the high opinion which he has of their intelligence and moral qualities.

He protests, however, against the supposition that his object is to impose the military principles of the French upon the Prussian army.

There are, however, in his opinion, three conditions to be observed at once, in order to render the Prussian army capable of conquering that of France.

1. To develope the military qualities of each individual soldier earnestly in time of peace.

2. To give the army leaders who have a thorough acquaintance with the three principal arms.

3. To oppose to the French a more varied and elastic form of tactics.

In Germany he considers that the true warlike power of the individual has been lost under the weight of severe discipline and authority. Man consists of understanding, soul and body; by the understanding and the soul he makes himself master of the body, and these higher faculties must be developed before all. His military ideal of the fighting unit is the French soldier, so far as he is a "thinking bayonet." This inspiration he would wish to give to the Prussian soldier, while he acknowledges to the full the advantages of education given to the body by marches, shooting, bivouacking, running, and swimming. He would wish to add to those acquirements some of the heat and "go" (élan) which characterises the French troops, which though it may perhaps be in part in them constitutional, is also in some measure due to the absence of formality and their sense of freedom.

With regard to tactics, which he proposes to introduce, these are the principal maxims upon which they should in his opinion be based.

1. To employ skirmishers by columns of one company.

2. By this means to augment the mobility of the Prussian infantry, and open to them a freer field of action.

3. To dispose the army rather in depth than in breadth, which increases the power of resistance in the flanks, and prevents the rapid consumption of the forces.

4. To dispose the army rather in échelon than in squares, which is the best way of meeting and sustaining the impetuous attack of the skirmishers sent out in double quick time with the bayonet.

After having dilated somewhat on these heads, the Prince brings his paper to a close with the following words:—

"If the existing French army is, as perhaps it is, better and certainly more numerous than the proud ruin of that which we subdued in 1813, 1814 and 1815, we ought to find in our own the same advantages; and so our cry shall be, 'the more enemies the greater honour.' Our shout of 'Vorwärts and Dranf mit Gott für König und Vaterland,' shall sound above the 'En Avant' of the French."

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—A fair was held yesterday at Nagpada on account of the Nag Panchmi holiday.

IN consequence of the meeting of the shareholders of the New Bank of Bombay having been fixed for 3 o'clock this afternoon, the meeting of the Bench of Justices will be held at 4 P.M.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 57 feet 2 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 52 feet 4 inches. The fall rain up to last Saturday was 51 inches 2 cents; on the corresponding date last year it was 42 inches 5 cents.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY, C.S.I., has generously given a four per cent Government promissory note for Rs. 500 to the reading room which has recently been opened in the Candawara Mohla. Mr. Cowasjee has also promised to send the *Illustrated London News* and the *Illustrated Times* for the use of the institution.

THE COLABA RECLAMATION.—We were misinformed in stating yesterday that the heavy rains had "washed away" a part of the reclamation near the Gun Carriage Department's premises at Colaba. It is very creditable to the reclamation that it has not suffered, and we are glad to repair our own act of injustice to it.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Sajabaee, widow of Soorjee Mowjee, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and obtained an apprehension warrant against one Samalya Prasadee, charging him with criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain silver ornaments and toys, of the value of Rs. 965.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, George Chadwick and James Williams, seamen of the ship Peruvian Congress, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The Magistrate advised the prisoners to turn to, and on their expressing their willingness to do so they were ordered to be sent on board.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE WOMAN.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Todd Street, Fort, concerning the death of Dinbaee, woman, aged about eighteen years, who had committed suicide by hanging herself. Deceased was the wife of one Manockjee Hormusjee, a bill collector in the employ of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, and was last seen alive about half past 10 o'clock that morning, when her husband went to his work. When he returned home he saw his wife lying on the ground in the cookroom. Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee was sent for, and on his arrival he pronounced her to be dead. It seemed that a Ghatee, who went to fetch dinner for deceased's brother to his office, observed the door of the cookroom partly closed. He looked in and saw the deceased hanging by a cord from the beam. She was cut down and appeared to be dead. The woman was weak in intellect. The jury found that she had committed suicide by hanging herself.

RESISTING A POLICE OFFICER.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, Ludda Ragoojee was charged with resisting a police officer in the execution of his duty. It seemed that a havildar had proceeded to serve a summons on a Hindoo; and at the house door they met the prisoner, who said he lived in the house and that food worth about Rs. 15 was being cooked at the time. He represented to the havildar that his presence would contaminate the food and that he should wait at the door for five minutes. The havildar complied, and in the meantime the man who was "wanted" escaped. The Magistrate said that if prisoner thought it would be an expensive affair to enter a room where his food was he would also learn that it was quite as expensive to interfere with a policeman in the natural quiet discharge of his duty. The officer was very well known to him and would not, he was quite sure, commit any violence or anything to cause a reasonable cause of offence. A fine of Rs. 15 was imposed.

COLONEL HECTOR MACKENZIE, Judicial Commissioner Central Provinces, left the station by this morning's train for Bombay, *en route* to England, on two years' furlough.—*Central India Times*, July 30.

GUNESH SHASTREE MALWUNKER, who was charged before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, for defamation, by the editor and proprietor of the *Indu Prakash*, has been acquitted.—*Poona Observer*.

COURT MARTIAL.—At an European district court martial assembled at Poona on the 25th July, under the presidency of Major M. K. Bruce, of H M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I., Private William Johnson, of the 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charge:—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having at Poona, on the 16th July, when a prisoner in the guard-room awaiting sentence, used violence against Sergeant William Smith, of the 1-2nd Queen's Regiment, by seizing him with his arms, and saying, "You —— before you go off guard I would like to ——— you." The court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for 336 days, to commence at the expiration of his former sentence. The Major-General Commanding the Division confirmed the proceedings but remitted two hundred and fifty-two days of the imprisonment awarded.

CAPTAIN M. J. J. MIGNON, Staff Officer at Hydrabad, has obtained 30 days' leave of absence from date of departure.—*Sindian*, July 30.

A TELEGRAM from England was received here the other day, to the effect that the head-quarters of the Sind Railway are to be transferred to Lahore. The office of the accountant is to be abolished in Kurrachee. An assistant-agent will be appointed here.—*Ibid.*

A EUROPEAN named O'Donoghue was taken up in Kurrachee, by the police last Thursday, on a warrant, we believe, from the magistrate at Lahore, O'Donoghue having escaped from lawful custody at that place, while he was awaiting his trial on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust.—*Ibid.*

THE steamer leaving for Bombay willl convey from our shores another esteemed member of our community —Mr. Woltmann; that gentleman has not been in Kurrachee for any lengthened period, but during his sojourn among us, his musical talents have enabled many of us, at different times, to spend some pleasant hours.—*Ibid.*

WE regret to announce the approaching departure by the mail steamer leaving this day, of Mr. James Grant, the agent here of the New Bank of Bombay. Mr. Grant has been amongst us for upwards of four years; he first came here as agent to the old Bank, and when that institution went to grief, the directors, to mark the zeal with which he carried on the duties of the old agency, re-employed him to establish the agency of the New Bank of Bombay. Its present flourishing condition is due entirely to his unceasing and, we fear, overworked exertions. Of late, Mr Grant, we believe, has been poorly, and his medical adviser has strongly recommended a change to England for six months.—*Ibid.*

THE CHARGES BY MESSRS NICOL & CO.

THE Senior Magistrate was to resume, to-day, the hearing of the case against Narayen Bapshia Senoy, formerly accountant to Messrs Nicol and Co. and now in custody on charges of criminal breach of trust, and against Bomanjee Hormusjee, the shroff to same firm, who is charged with abetting the alleged offences by the first prisoner. Owing to the illness of Narayen, however, he having lately undergone an operation in his eye, the case has been adjourned until the 16th inst. The Parsee has meantime been liberated on bail.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S.S. NORNA, 613 tons, Captain A. M. Lockie, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE S. S. BUSHEER, Captain C. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE SHIP FLORENCE, 841 tons, Captain Thomes Houston, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo. She spoke the ship Canioks to Shanghai.

THE S.S. COMORIN, Captain D. G. Osborne, arrived on the 1st instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Stanley, Lieutenant Hallett, Lieutenant Lonsdale, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Roonan, Mr. Humfrey, Mr. C. Allen, and thirty deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. ORISSA, 1,119 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for China, &c., with 1,010 chests of Malwa opium, 1,257 bales of cotton, 21 owts of ivory, and the following passengers:—For Madras—Mr. J. H. Davidson. For Sydney—Surgeon Major Goodall. For Hongkong—Mrs. Sassoon, Mr. M. D. Ezekiel, and Mr. G. D. Seeny.

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND AUGUST.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFT.—Dajee Bhickajee and another were charged with stealing an alpaccs umbrella, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and were each sentenced to receive ten stripes.

A HINDOO'S FEMALE PROTEGEES.

A CASE of some importance to the owners or farmers of chawls and houses used by women subject to the provisions of Act XIV. of 1868 was disposed of by Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, in the Fort Police Court yesterday. The charge was brought by Dr. Knapp, Superintendent under the Contagious Diseases Act, against a Hindoo named Dinkharao Mhadoo under the provisions of section 8, for keeping a house used by prostitutes not registered under that Act.

The case was called on Monday when Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared for the defence.

In the course of some remarks as to a postponement which was asked for by the defence,

The Magistrate said he was sending poor wretched women, the victims of man's vices, to jail with great regret, and he had determined that if he could meet a man—he was not speaking of the defendant in particular—such an infamous fellow as would pander to the vices of humanity, keep houses for such purposes and make money out of such a business he would make him pay for his doings.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—But a brothel-keeper is defined here as one that makes his livelihood by the nefarious trade, and this man is only the lessee of the house. And so I have to ask your Worship to give time—

Dr. Knapp—Time! There have been lots of time. He know what was coming. I told him last Friday I was to summon him, and it's all nonsense to say he is taken by surprise—he has even gone so far as to offer to have his house registered. Mr. Nusserwanjee comes here and states he is taken by surprise, and yet on 4th July, when I was conducting a prosecution against a woman, this same defendant came and said he was the owner of Purmanund's chawl, and now he says he is the leaseholder. Mr. Nusserwanjee is simply wasting time.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—I am not wasting time, my client must have time. When he gives instructions he must have witnesses.

The Magistrate—What witnesses are you to call?

Mr. Nusserwanjee—I don't know.

The Magistrate—Well I won't listen to that. If you get a list of your witnesses I will hear your application, and I will give you ten minutes to prepare that.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—Will you allow me to do so after hearing the case for the prosecution?

The Magistrate—No, I will go on now with the case. The man was told three or four days ago what I intended to do.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—Your Worship—

The Magistrate—Don't interrupt me, please.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—Interrupt your Worship! No, I don't.

The Magistrate—If you apply for an adjournment on the ground that the summons was received so late as last night I tell you I don't think that is sufficient, for he was well aware of the pending prosecution; but if you state you have advised him to get up any particular evidence that will be of use to him, I will give you ten minutes to see what evidence you wish to call.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—I think it is absolutely necessary for me to get instructions.

The Magistrate—That is my conclusion. You must take it for what it is worth. If you put down a list of witnesses and say what you are to prove I will tell you whether I will give you time for that or not, but I will not argue with you.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—I do not ask for any argument.

Dr. Knapp—Mr. Nusserwanjee mistakes altogether what a brothel is, and so I may read the clause to him.

After some further conversation, the case was adjourned until the following day.

On the case being called yesterday a clerk appeared and said Mr. Branson had been retained for the defence, and as that gentlemen was engaged in the High Court some time was asked for. The Magistrate declined to comply with that request and the case was proceeded with.

Dr. Knapp then explained that he appeared as one of the officers entitled to carry out prosecutions under the Contagious Diseases Act. The present charge was brought under the 31st rule framed by the Government of Bombay, which stated:—"It shall not be lawful for any brothel-keeper within the limits of the city of Bombay to receive into his or her brothel as a resident, or temporarily for the purpose of prostitution, any woman whose name has not been registered as a common prostitute by the Superintendent, and who is not provided with a ticket showing her to have been so registered." That rule was drawn up under section 8 of the Act which was in these words:—"If any brothel-keeper, whether registered as such under this Act or not, has reasonable cause to believe any woman to be a prostitute and not registered under this Act, and induces or suffers her to resort to or be for the purpose of prostitution, to or in the house, room, or place in which he carries on the said business, he shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both." Then the definition of "brothel-keeper" given in the Act was as follows:—"Brothel-keeper, means the occupier of any house, room, or place to or in which women resort or are for the purpose of prostitution, and every person managing or assisting in the management of any such house, room, or place." In the first place he would prove that the defendant assisted in the management of the houses in Purmanund's chawl. As the pleader in the case on the previous day had talked about not having due notice, he should tell the Court that on 1st July he called the defendant to his office and gave him three copies of the Act and said he had better have the houses registered as brothels or he would have him brought up under the Act. Then he would show that two women were prosecuted for not being registered on the 29th June, that they were living in this chawl and were convicted of being prostitutes. In answer to him defendant had said no prostitutes lived there, but he would show from the register that there had been nineteen prostitutes living in the chawl and coming daily to his office for inspection. He would produce receipts with defendant's signature given to these women for rent, and if that was not enough he would call several European gentlemen who resided in the neighbourhood, the jemadar who had lived there many years and three or four women who still resided in the houses, and he would also call to mind that some women who were evading the Act were now living there, and that an unregistered prostitute had been arrested there by order of the Commissioner of Police, and he could also prove that four unregistered prostitutes were still living there.

The jemadar was first called, and he deposed that he had lived for nearly five years at the Purmanund chawl near Dhobie Talao. The chawl was a long series of houses where prostitutes lived. Defendant had told him that he was the farmer of, or contractor for, the rents of the chawl. Witness had seen defendant in the chawl and knew that he had lived there for some months.

Mr. Taylor appeared at this stage as counsel for the defendant. He referred to the rule and the section, and said that these were for the purpose of preventing brothel-keepers from harbouring women not registered under the Act, whereas the summons was for keeping a house used by persons not registered.

The Magistrate remarked that he thought the charge in the summons was the offence contemplated by section 8 of the Act.

Mr. Taylor said the defence would be that his client was not a brothel-keeper.

The Magistrate said that defendant himself had sworn before him the other day that he was the owner of that chawl, and that prostitutes lived in it. The chawl was notorious, and he had had several cases already before him in connection with it, and could tell Mr. Taylor that he had acquired a deal of information about it in the course of carrying out this Act.

Mr. Taylor replied that the chawl was a large property. Defendant rented it out to tenants, and whilst it might be that he knew some of the tenants he should be sorry to be considered a brothel-keeper.

Dr. Knapp said the point had already been decided at home, that whoever was the owner of the house was liable to be charged. In one case there had been an enquiry as to who was the owner of a brothel, and it was found that it belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and in that case he did not suppose it could be expected that the prosecution would proceed against Dean Stanley for being a brothel-keeper.

The Magistrate—Why not, if he was so?

Witness was then examined by Mr. Taylor, to whom he stated that the cart was a large place. There were about 400 or 500 people living in it. Some of them were respectable, and the defendant lived among that portion. Defendant had told witness he had taken a lease of the whole cart.

Dr. Knapp then took the oath (Mr. Taylor not objecting to his evidence) and said—On 25th June defendant called at my office at Dobbie Talao. I asked him who he was to which he replied "I live in Purmanund's chawl; I am the landlord there." He brought with him a man named Kooshall, and made an application that a prostitute whose name was on the register, and who was living in his house, should have her name removed from the register. He came to speak to her respectability.

The Magistrate—I thought you said she was a registered prostitute, Dr. Knapp.

Dr. Knapp—So she was, sir.

The Magistrate—And he came to speak to her respectability.

Dr. Knapp—Yes. I said, "Are there any other prostitutes living at your chawl?" He said there were, and gave me the names of three. Summonses were served on these women, and the defendant came here as a witness on my behalf, and said he knew the two women, that they lived in his chawl, and that they were prostitutes, and on his oath he said to Mr. Cleveland that his name was Dinkerao, and that he was the landlord of Purmanundass's chawl. That is all I wish to say except that he has been seen there and sent for. I gave him three copies of the Act in Mahratti, and explained to him that though I had no evidence then to convict him of keeping brothels, the time would come when I would bring him before the Magistrate unless he registered the house. He seemed perfectly indifferent, and as there is a difficulty in getting evidence I have been waiting till now to complete the case.

Mr. Taylor, in reply to Dr. Knapp, said he certainly did not wish to waste any time; he only wished to get at the exact point in this case. He did not see how a man came within the definition by the Act unless he managed or assisted the women, and that defendant did not do. If he did not interfere with the officers under this Act, nor take any part of the h

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 28TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon. Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

THE QUEEN VS. KALYAWRAYA VARAJARAYAYA.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas, Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

This was an application to the High Court for the exercise of their extraordinary jurisdiction. The facts of the case are these. On the 28th April last, the complainant, San Racchund, went to the office of Mr. Fernandes, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, and represented to him that the accused would not sell him an eight anna stamp paper without the addition of a pice. Mr. Fernandes thereupon marked a pice and gave it him to take it to the accused, and directed one of his karkoons to follow and see what happened. The complainant went off so fast that the karkoon arrived only in time to see the former receive a stamp paper. Mr. Fernandes receiving a report from the complainant that he had paid his eight annas and the pice to the accused, sent for the latter with his cash balance, and examining it found the pice marked by him. Criminal proceedings having been taken before the district magistrate, the accused was convicted under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, of having, as a public servant, taken a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act, and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days. An appeal was made to the Session Judge, but it was rejected.

Mr. Shantaram—The petitioner was appointed by a Sanad dated 4th January 1870, to sell stamps under the rules promulgated under Act 10 of 1862, which was no longer in operation, being repealed by Act 18 of 1869, the new Stamp Act.

Mr. Dhirajlall held that the accused was remunerated by fees, and was, therefore, a public servant within the meaning of section 21, clause 9 of the Penal Code.

The High Court gave the following judgment :—The accused could not be appointed under the old Stamp Act, as that was repealed before the appointment was made (4th January 1870,) and it is clear from the *Sanad* that he was not appointed under the new Stamp [illegible] The Court must, therefore, hold that he was a [illegible]n who had entered into an agreement with the [illegible]tor to sell certain Government property, that is [illegible]s, and as that created no office, accused is not an [illegible] within the meaning of section 21, clause 9 of the [illegible] Penal Code. He is not, therefore, a public servant. The conviction and sentenced are reversed.

MHOW.

25TH JULY.—For upwards of a week we have had a steady downpour of rain, which, with the heavy fall we had last month, has regularly inundated the country. The rain guaged up to date is 37 ° more than our general monsoon fall for the year. The weather is delightfully cool, the thermometer averaging from 75 ° to 80 °, and the station is very healthy.

The 15th King's Hussars are a great acquisition to the station, their dramatic corps performs every fortnight. On Friday last, staff night, they gave us the drama of "Austerlitz," and the farce of "Ticklish Times;" their next performance early next month is to be "Lady Audley's Secret" and a farce. Besides the dramatic company the regiment have a "Coloured Opera Troupe;" these gave a performance on the 13th and 15th instant, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, embracing comic and sentimental songs glees, madrigals and choruses, followed by the comic ballet of "Love in a Tub" or the "Rival Lovers," concluding with the laughable comic scene of the Railway Explosion, or "The cheap trip from Alexandria to Suez." The house was crowded on both occasions.

Major Pottinger, Assistant Quarter Master General, has arrived and taken over his duties from Colonel Baron, Assistant Adjutant General. Captain Baillie, our new Executive Engineer, has arrived and relieved Major Francis, gone home. Orders have been received to introduce the new trench system of latrines for the bazaar and native followers. As the soil here is the black cotton soil, the medical authorities were against its introduction, but the Commander-in-Chief has overruled their objections.

I observe that your Indore correspondent mentions the want of sociability among the residents of that station; the same might be said of Mhow, for every one here keeps to himself. It is to be hoped when the railway is open between this and Khandwah and Indore, new blood may be infused among us, so that we shall not be so exclusive as now. Writing of the railway reminds me that Mr. Crawford Campbell left Indore on Monday last with the plans of the line proposed for Simla, and on his return two months hence, the works will be commenced. Meanwhile the engineers, not to remain idle, have been ordered to join other divisions during the moonsoon season.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SCENTED FLOWERS.

"The sea-born gales their gelid wings expand,
To winnow fragrance round the smiling land."
GOLDSMITH: The Traveller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—In a brief editorial notice headed, "Who is right?" in a late impression of your journal, you state that we are recommended to plant highly-scented flowers, more particularly in marshy localities, because they emit ozone, but eminent chemists, such as Liebig, &c., tell us that ozonised air is injurious to man, and that a very little quantity is sufficient to destroy smaller animals. Whether you have penned the above remarks more in jest rather than in sober earnest, it boots not to enquire, but as their tendency is calculated to make timid ladies averse to have fragrant flowers in close proximity to their dwellings (thus depriving themselves and their families of the benefit of one of the greatest attractions to their houses), as well as to raise unjust prejudices against scented flowers generally, a few words of explanation are necessary to disabuse such an erroneous impression, which I shall, with your permission, endeavour to offer.

Without attempting to explain, on scientific or other grounds, why ozonised air produced by flowers highly scented has no injurious effects on man, particularly in swampy places, (though' it will readily occur that it may be reasonably suggested that ozone is useful in such cases, inasmuch as when it comes in contact with malaria or contaminated air, it assimilates with it, and very probably thereby neutralizes its deleterious quality or virus), it will, I think, be sufficient for my purpose, if I can succeed in showing that vegetable scents are, with a few well-known exceptions, not only perfectly innoxious, but, on the contrary, highly beneficial to man. No doubt, as I have just stated, the odour of some comparatively, nay, absolutely insignificant number of flowers is commonly considered noxious, *e. g.*, the *kerarah* flower in Persia, to which Moore in his "Lalla Rookh" thus alludes—

"From which these words, like winds through a fence
Of *Kerarah* flowers, come filled with pestilence."

But I put it confidently to any one to say, if after he has inhaled the scents of any of our English, or even Indian garden plants, he has found himself any the worse for it? I trow not. If such were the case, our fragrant Lavender Water, refreshing Eau-de-Cologne, and the thousand and one other scents, each possessing its own peculiar quality, would have long since been banished from the toilet table, and the large firms of perfumers, such as Rimmel, Price, &c., would have had to close their establishments for lack of patronage from the fair sex, instead of doing a flourishing business. *Perfumes* may be said to be the very opposite, the antithesis as it were, of *stinks*, in the same manner as good is the contradistinction of *bad*, and thus while stinks really produce numberless diseases, such as typhoid or putrid fever, &c., &c., perfumes do not engender any ill-consequences, is abundantly evident. Stink is closely allied to, and inseparable from, dirtiness, and thus it may be said to be, if not the actual originator, at all events the active abettor of all zymotic diseases. In fact, perfumes may be said to be the natural antidote to stink, for when one finds his olfactories suddenly assailed by stinks, he instinctively draws out his scented handkerchief from coat pocket, and applies it to his nasal organ, or, if an *eau-de-cologne* bottle is conveniently at hand, he does the same with it immediately. And to follow up the analogy, it may be said that malaria possesses a *stink*, (for the inspiration of whiffs of foul air, in passing from healthy to malarious infected localities is palpable enough), therefore perfumes are likely to be very useful in counteracting its injurious quality. In going through fields prepared for the reception of paddy, one instantly detects a strong pungent smell in the air, and afterwards finds himself the worse for it, with, at times, symptoms of headache and nausea. This is caused by the vegetable matter in the soil rotting, and in the course of fermentation evolving sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is the gas which gives to rotten eggs their nauseous smell it is said. It is well worth while to investigate this fact more thoroughly, as it may result in our discovering the true germ of malaria. The subject is a vast one, and very attractive, but I must stop here. Hence it follows, if my mode of reasoning be admitted, that highly-scented flowers are in no wise hurtful, whether they throw out ozone or not, but just the reverse; consequently they ought not to be ignominiously expelled from our gardens, however close to our houses, where they have been so long both ornamental and useful.

H. JAMES RAINEY.

Khoolnah, July 27, 1870.

THE TOOLSEE WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

CAPTAIN TULLOCH'S MEMORANDUM.

ACCORDING to the Committee's request the following memorandum on the Toolsee scheme of Water Supply is submitted.

I should preface my remarks by informing the Committee that I feel I am in no way capable of giving an opinion as to whether the Toolsee project, in any shape, is the *best* which the people of Bombay can adopt. In the very short time I have been here it has not been possible for me to do more than attend to the engineering portion of my work. As a Justice of the Peace, I am ignorant of the means of the community, and in great part even of their intentions regarding the future supply of the town. I can simply place before the Justices the designs for the proposed works and can tell them what these works will cost. They can judge, far better than I can at present, whether it is or is not worth their while to pay a certain sum of money for a certain quantity of water. In the course of some months more I shall be in a better position in every way to speak on the subject of water supply generally. At present, I feel the Committee will agree with me that it would be presumptuous of me to seem to dictate to the community. I place the facts, or such facts as they are, before the Justices, and it is for them to say what should be done.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—There are no records, in the Municipal Office, regarding the rainfall in the Toolsee valley. No rain guage having been kept there, it is impossible to say, with any degree of certainty, what quantity of rain falls there yearly. A rain guage has been kept on the large Vehar dam, but this is at an elevation of about 200 feet below that of the Toolsee valley. The readings of this guage would be valuable if they could be depended on, but very little reliance can be placed on the registrations. Even a cursory glance at the records will cause almost any one to suspect the truth of the results. The most ordinary observation of people, who have been in the habit of visiting Vehar, would lead them to suppose that, whatever the rainfall during any one year in Bombay might be, the rainfall at Vehar would be greater. But this is not borne out by the records. Since 1861, *i. e.*, in nine years, the rainfall at Byculla has in four years actually exceeded that at Vehar. To take one example :—Last year, while it rained 112 inches at Byculla, the fall at Vehar amounted to no more than 91¼ inches. Naturally, also, one would expect to find heavier daily rainfalls at Vehar than in Byculla. Even this is contradicted by the records. Only once in eight years has it rained more than eight inches in the day at Vehar; while at Byculla, in the same time, we have six times had more than this amount fall in the day. Such as the records are, the average yearly rainfall at Vehar as ascertained from them comes to about 90 inches. I conclude, however, that it must have been the unreliability of the records which induced Mr. Aitken to reject this result. In my opinion he was fully justified in doing so. He assumed, in his report on the water supply, that the rainfall would be more correctly arrived at by taking the rainfall at Vehar in some year when the usual average was obtained at Byculla. He accordingly took the rainfall of 1865, when about 74 inches fell at Byculla, the average being 75. Mr. Aitken says, in his report, that in that year 102 inches fell at Vehar. It is possible he may be correct, but the office records show that in that year only about 89 inches fell there. I believe Mr. Aitken's assumed average to be nearer the truth than that ascertained from the records. It accords, too, with Mr. Conybeare's original supposition. Placing no confidence in the records, and not finding that Mr. Aitken's statement has been controverted or even denied by any one, I have worked on the same data.

If the average rainfall at Vehar is 102 inches, and that at Byculla 75 inches, the excess of the former on the latter is about 36 per cent. on the rainfall at Byculla. Now, Vehar being about 200 feet above Byculla, and Toolsee being about 200 feet above Vehar, it is surely only reasonable to suppose that the rainfall at Toolsee will be greater than that at Vehar. I have assumed the excess to amount to the moderate quantity of 12 inches; this is not 12 per cent. in excess of the rainfall at Vehar, which, as I have just shown, is assumed by nearly every one to be 36 per cent. above the rainfall at Byculla. In other words, while it is generally admitted that 36 per cent. should be added to the rainfall at Byculla to obtain the rainfall at Vehar, lying 200 feet above it, I have added only one-third of this percentage to the rainfall at Vehar to get the rainfall at Toolsee, situated 200 feet above the former. On this supposition the rainfall at Toolsee is assumed to be about 9½ feet per annum.

EVAPORATION.—The evaporation from the large surfaces of lakes is not, I believe, known. Mr. Conybeare assumed it to be five feet in the year. Mr. Aitken adopted this average, and I have worked on the same supposition.

STORAGE.—With regard to storage, my examination of the Toolsee valley convinces me that a great deal more water, in proportion to the area, will be collected from it than from the Vehar valley. The hills are steeper; they have a better aspect towards the south-west monsoon; they are more rocky; they are not covered with such dense jungle, and the streams flow through solid rock for a great portion of their course. Six-tenths of the total rainfall has been generally assumed by most people, including Mr. Conybeare and Mr. Aitken, as the quantity stored from the Vehar gathering grounds. If this is correct, I feel certain that eight-tenths will be collected in the Toolsee valley. But if we even suppose seven-tenths only to be gathered, the quantitity of water available for the town will be at the rate of eight gallons per head per diem. I will now show the results under different suppositions.

The average area of the Vehar Lake, exposed to evaporation, is 1,096 acres. The total area of the Vehar valley being 3,515, the area of the gathering ground will be 3,515—1,096=2,419 acres.

The average area of the Toolsee reservoir, exposed to evaporation, is 214 acres, and the total area of the Toolsee valley being 1,447 acres, the area of the gathering ground is (1,447—214)=1,233 acres.

Now, supposing the rainfall at Vehar and Toolsee to be the same, viz., 8½ feet per annum, and that 3½ feet is collected from the average area of the lake (five feet being evaporated), and six-tenths of the total rainfall is collected from the gathering grounds, then the quantities stored in the two lakes will be :—

	Vehar. Gallons.	Toolsee. Gallons.
Quantity from over surface of lake	1,044,351,000	235,915,250
Quantity from gathering grounds ...	3,292,883,750	1,647,421,250
	4,337,214,750	1,882,333,500
or about 14 gallons per head per diem on a population of 850,000.		or 6 gallons per head per diem on a population of 850,000.

If the rainfall at Toolsee be 12 inches in excess of that at Vehar, and if eight-tenths of the rain falling on the gathering grounds be collected, the quantity stored will be—

	Gallons.
Quantity from surface of lake	262,176,750
Quantity from gathering grounds...	2,551,132,800
	2,813,309,550 Gallons,

which is equivalent to about nine gallons per head per diem on a population of 850,000.

Lastly, supposing the rainfall at Toolsee is 12 inches above that at Vehar, and only seven-tenths is collected from the gathering grounds, and of this I, from a personal examination of the locality, have not the least doubt will be the case, then the quantity of water available will be—

	Gallons.
Quantity from surface of lake.....	262,176,750
Quantity collected from gathering grounds....	2,232,300,282
	2,494,477,032

which is equal to eight gallons per head per diem on a population of 850,000.

If it be granted that eight gallons per head per diem can be obtained from the Toolsee valley, then the cost of the works will be as shown in Estimate No. 1 appended.

I, on the other hand, the Committee do not agree with me that this quantity will be available, and are of opinion that no more than six gallons per head per diem will be obtained, then the cost of the works will be as per Estimate No. 2.

In the former case, the main dam will be 96 feet high and the pipe 30 inches in diameter. In the latter, the dam will be 87 feet high and the pipe 27 inches in diameter.

The general dimensions of the dams will be gathered from the accompanying sketches. In taking out the quantities, I found that masonry dams, even with a mean thickness of as low as 3·75 for every 10 feet in height, would be more expensive than earthen embankments. I therefore adopted the latter.

With reference to the subject of back pressure, which the Committee referred to, I should mention that, practically there will be no difference between the Vehar and Toolsee supplies in that respect. The water from the Vehar Lake is drawn only a few feet from the surface, sometimes not more than 3 or 4, and the depth of the lake itself, therefore, has no influence whatever over the back pressure. The water from Toolsee will be drawn in the same way, and we may, therefore, expect a supply proportionate to the size of the pipe.

The great advantage of the Toolsee scheme, in my opinion, is that it will enable us to supply all the high parts of the town, such as Malabar Hill, &c., and those distant ones, such as the Fort, Colaba, &c., which at present have very little water at all. For the purpose of putting out fires, moreover, the Toolsee water will be invaluable. Against this it may be urged that the Vehar pipes will not be able to withstand the extra pressure, and that practically this advantage will be of no use. But this is true of the mains only. All the pipes under 12 inches are quite strong enough for even 300 feet pressure, and only the mains in the town itself would require to be replaced by stronger pipes. It should also be remembered that although the Toolsee water will have a pressure of nearly 350 feet, still it will be very easy to arrange so that in case of fires in the town the water shall not be let into the Vehar pipes, under say a pressure of 200 feet, which would probably answer every purpose. A good number of the Vehar mains will, before long, have to be renewed, and the opportunity might then be taken to put down stronger ones.

It is proposed to draw the water from the Toolsee Lake by a pipe laid in a tunnel to be excavated through one of the hills lying on the Vehar side. This hill is most favourably situated for the purpose. The details of the out-let works will be better gathered from the accompanying plan. The channel from the 35 feet contour to the out-let works will be over 150 wide.

It is necessary to mention that there is no survey of the line along which the pipes will be laid. The bursting of the monsoon has prevented the survey being made.

I believe the rates in the estimate fairly represent the probable cost of the works.

The fact of the Toolsee scheme being independent of Vehar should be a great inducement to the Justices to consider it favourably. If carried out, the project would give us breathing time, as it were, before the more extensive works, which are contemplated for the efficient supply of the town, are undertaken.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF JULY 8.)

TELEGRAPH HOAXES.

It would seem that a number of scoundrels look on the electric telegraph as nothing else than a convenient means of perpetrating hoaxes, often—as in the case of the *Dacia*—of the most heartless description. We would therefore venture to call the attention of the authorities to the fact that in France—and, we believe, universally on the Continent—no telegram is ever received for transmission unless it bears the name and address of the sender. Neither the name nor address are forwarded unless desired, but they are always recorded by the clerk against the number of the telegram. In addition the telegraph clerks have a discretionary power of demanding some proof—by the exhibition of an envelope which has been received by post, &c.—of the identity of sender, and the genuineness of the address given by him. This power is hardly ever used, but its existence serves to keep unscrupulous persons from giving false addresses.

FICTITIOUS NOBILITY.

The *Guardian* and *Notes and Queries* seem to be much exercised in mind just now as to the antecedents of the "Duc de Roussillon," whose name is appended to certain genealogical works. The writer of "Table Talk" in the former paper now states that no such title is known at the French Embassy, and that the "Duke's" election as an honorary member of the Junior Athenæum Club has been cancelled by the committee, "at the request of his proposer and seconder." We are sorry we cannot help our contemporaries to the information they desire, but if they are curious as to foreign noblemen, they might perhaps like to answer the following advertisement which appeared lately in one of the morning journals :—

"TITLES OF NOBILITY.—A French nobleman possessing three superior titles (one of the most brilliant of the nobility of Europe) is desirous of bestowing by adoption his titles on some gentleman of wealth; or the nobleman in question, though far advanced in years, would be happy to form a matrimonial alliance with a widow, by which she might enjoy his titles and bestow others on her sons.—Address, &c."

FACTS FOR GLUTTONS.

Dr. Guy, in his recent treatise "On Public Health," attributes much of the virulence with which the sweating sickness attacked England in the sixteenth century to the surfeiting and gluttony which then prevailed among the people. "Flesh meats highly seasoned with spice were eaten to excess, strong wine was drunk early in the morning, and noisy nocturnal carousings were customary." The epidemic, it is well known, differed from other pestilences in having been wholly developed at home, and not imported from abroad; and where cases occurred in foreign countries, they were almost always among Englishmen, or persons addicted to English habits of life. If this is true, it is rather curious to notice the total absence of all apprehension of the recurrence of such a pestilence in our own days. Our consumption of meat is, at least, four times as great as it was in the sixteenth century; and we are endeavouring, by stimulating importation from distant countries, to increase its supply, under the belief that a meat diet will counteract those numerous maladies which arise from deficient nourishment. But, whether we agree or not in the suspicions with which Dr. Guy regards the "Roast Beef of Old England," we can cordially commend to the attention of every officer of health the general conclusions, which he thus expresses: "A nation of gluttons and drunkards, living in filthy, unventilated houses, in squalid, noisome streets, with their persons steaming in hot and uncleanly clothing, are prepared for any conceivable amount of sickness, and mortality." Any exceptional weather or "epidemic constitution of the air" may develop a pestilence which neither indulgence in meat nor abstinence from it will have much power to check.

THE NON-BATHING CLASSES.

Mr. Ayrton, in reply to Mr. Strutt's inquiry as to whether he proposed to offer any facilities to the public for bathing in the Serpentine, stated that there was a difficulty in carrying out the plan of setting aside some special place for this purpose. The subject would, however, be considered before next session, and something with respect to it might, he hoped, be done. Everybody will share in this hope, for there is a strong suspicion that some of the lower middle classes are not quite so clean in their habits as they might be. If a return could be furnished to Parliament of the number of linen-drapers' assistants who have anything but a hand-basin in which to perform their ablutions, it would, we fear, be a painful and instructive document. Indeed, it may safely be said that a very small percentage of the inhabitants of London, are ever washed at all. Some few are washed on Saturdays, but it is an awful truth that the vast majority from the cradle to the grave are never immersed in water. We not only revere the dust of our ancestors, but we also cherish the memory of their dirt, and even the ordinary hip bath, which is to be found in every educated person's room, is quite a modern invention. Some few years ago, when the troops were encamped at Chobham, a young ensign complained that he had no means of washing in his tent. "Look at me, sir," replied the general officer to whom he addressed his complaint, "I have not been in a bath since the year 1794," and there is no doubt that the aged warrior spoke the truth. Our grandfathers not only revelled in dirt, but thought cleanliness contempt ble. The establishment of public baths and washhouses, the first of which was opened in the neighbourhood of the London Docks in 1844, has no doubt effected a great improvement in our national habits, but private baths and wash-houses are necessary before we shall become as a nation thoroughly cleansed of our impurities. The establishment of these, however, is a work of years, and in the meantime the Serpentine would, during summer, be a considerable assistance to the great unwashed; unless, indeed, it is true, as stated, that the mud is simply to be covered with a coating of gravel, and that the latter will speedily sink into the former, in which case it will be necessary for those who have bathed in the Serpentine to take a second plunge into the lake in St. James's Park to get rid of the effects of their first ablution.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A CIRCUS.

The frequenters of music halls and other places of entertainment, where the attractions are heightened by performances on the tight rope or flying trapeze, which give every visitor the chance of witnessing a fatal accident, would have envied the inhabitants of Middletown, in Missouri, had they known the thrilling scene which occurred there on the morning of the 12th of May. The *Middletown Banner* says—

"The little village was thrown into a fearful fever of excitement on that day, by an awful catastrophe which occurred to the band lately attached to James Robinson and Co.'s Circus and Animal Show, and led by Professor M. C. Sexton. The management had determined to produce something novel in the way of a band chariot, and conceived the idea of mounting the band upon the colossal den of performing Numidian lions. Although repeatedly warned by Professor Sexton that he deemed the cage insecure and dangerous in the extreme, the managers still compelled the band to sit upon it. As the driver endeavoured to take a turn in the streets, on the morning of the accident, the leaders became entangled, and threw the entire team into confusion, and ended by starting off at a gallop. The fore wheel of the cage came in contact with a large rock with such force as to cause the braces and stanchions which supported the roof to give way, thereby precipitating the band into the awful pit below. For an instant the crowd were paralyzed with fear, but for a moment only, and then arose such a shriek of agony as was never heard before. The groans of terror from the poor victims who were being torn to pieces by the lions below were heartrending and sickening to the last degree. Some few of the bandsmen managed to climb over the sides of the cage, and then fell senseless to the ground, while the others were seen struggling with the wild beasts in a mass of hideous confusion. A hardware store which happened to stand opposite was invaded, and pitchforks, crowbars, and long bars of iron—in fact, every available weapon—was brought into requisition. The side doors of the cage were quickly torn from their fastenings, and then a horrible sight was presented to view. Mingled with the brilliant uniform of the poor unfortunates lay legs and arms torn from their sockets and half devoured, while the savage brutes glared ferociously with their sickly, green-coloured eyes upon the crowd. At this moment Professor Charles White arrived, and gave orders with regard to extricating the dead and wounded. Stationing men with forks and bars at every available point, he sprang fearlessly into the den, and commenced raising the wounded, whom he passed to the people outside. He had removed the last wounded man, and was proceeding to gather up the remains of the lifeless, when the 'Mammoth lion,' known by the name of Old Nero, sprang, with a frightful roar, upon him, fastening his teeth and claws in his neck and shoulders and lacerating him in a horrible manner. Professor White made three efforts to shake the monster off, but without avail, and then gave orders to fire upon him. The contents of four of Colt's navys were immediately poured into the carcass of the lion, who fell dead with a savage howl, and the brave little man, notwithstanding the fearful manner in which he was wounded, never left the cage until every vestige of the dead was carefully gathered together and placed upon a sheet. It was found that three of the ten bandsmen were killed outright and four others terribly lacerated. The names of the killed are August Schoer, Conrad Freeis, and Charles Greiner. Coffins were procured, and an immediate burial determined upon, as the bodies were so torn as to be unrecognisable to their most intimate friends.

"It seems to have been a most painful tragedy, and as a general rule it is surely an imprudence to make musicians sit at top of Numidian lions in a carriage drawn by unmanageable horses, more especially when there is a doubt as to the security of the cage in which the beasts are confined."

MORE ABOUT TRAUPMANN.

Among the select few who, in addition to the officials, were admitted within the prison to witness Traupmann's execution, was M. Tourgueneff, the Russian novelist, who has written a long account of it for one of the Russian newspapers. At the last moment, when the scene on the scaffold was about to be enacted, M. Tourgueneff's courage failed him and he remained below, while the executioner and his victim passed up the steps. His narrative, however, suggests that the preliminaries were not the least horrible part of the affair. He describes with much force the painful suspense of the hours of waiting, the kind of guilty consciousness which oppressed the company who were for the occasion guests of the prison director, their restlessness and forced conversation; the dull, hoarse roar of the mob outside, rising in bounds like a Wagnerian crescendo, and spreading like a wave of terrible vibrations. There was much talk about *lui*—Traupmann was scarcely ever named—soundly asleep in an inner cell, and about other criminals in the same situation. For the entertainment of some friends the executioner went through a rehearsal of the guillotine, tilting over the bascule and lowering the knife. There was punch, chocolate, and other refreshments for the visitors, but Tourgueneff could touch none of them. At half-past six they all went to Traupmann's cell. He had just risen, and was writing a letter to his mother. He gave a wild look when they appeared, but before the director's brief announcement was over, he had resumed his tranquillity. "I knew he wouldn't be afraid," said M. Claude; "now he has got over the first shock I will answer for him," in an encouraging tone, as a master might flatter a pupil to embolden him. Except for his thick protruding mouth, like a brute's, Traupmann was a good-looking young fellow, slight but strong, with fresh, almost rosy cheeks, which never blanched, large expressive eyes, long eyelashes, a faint down on his chin, and thick black hair, rather curly. But what struck M. Tourgueneff most was the calm easy grace, the modest simplicity of his movements, in changing the straitwaistcoat for a clean shirt, putting on his shoes, and otherwise making ready. He kept his eyes down and drew a deep measured breath, as one who is saving himself for a long climb. All at once, as they were passing from the cell to the pinioning-room, the lamp of the staircase went out, and left them in perfect darkness. Then commenced a regular stampede up the stairs, every one rushing pell-mell and elbowing to be first, hats tumbling off, cries for a light, and *lui* in the midst of them leaping along with the rest, possibly revolving some sudden desperate design, favoured by the obscurity, of self-destruction if not of vengeance. The race once started was kept up even when they again came within the range of lights, and in this fashion they reached the room where Traupmann's toilette for the scaffold was to be completed. An old man with swollen and gouty fingers set to work to bind his limbs, but the straps were too wide. There was a search for some tool to pierce fresh holes in them; the old man got nervous, but when the holes were made they were not enough, and again others had to be pierced; then there was a difficulty in getting the buckles adjusted, and though it was after all only a few minutes which were thus wasted, it seemed an eternity to all concerned. The priest had first to slacken, and then to suspend the reading of the prayers for fear he should be done too soon. There was another hitch when the old man had to cut off the neck of Traupmann's shirt. He cut too sparingly, and had to ply the scissors again to please the chief executioner. M. Tourgueneff asks why the shirt could not be prepared before it is put on, and in future, we believe, this is to be done. Only once in the subsequent march to the scaffold did Traupmann lose his composure, and that was when the gates were thrown open, and the guillotine appeared in front. He staggered as if from a blow, but only for an instant. His violence on the scaffold was probably an almost unconscious instinct.

WHERE I HAVE DINED.

XII.—SCOTLAND.

THERE can be no doubt that in former days there was infinitely better dining in Scotland than the South, and in the poorer country you still find lingering traces of its old superiority. There was more of a game flavour about the banquets of the North, a wider range of delicacies, more original and artistic treatment of the gifts of nature. Before commerce brought the Indies and the Spice Islands to our doors, and decentralization had opened a Leadenhall in each provincial town, larders out of London had to rely on local resources. The whole art of cookery seemed to be to support nature in a swirl of heavy ale and a flood of heavy wine. You killed an ox or a sheep, cut him up forthwith, boiled, roasted, and served the massive fragments on ponderous tables made to match. Caffres or Bushmen might have done as much if the possession of Sheffield steel had developed with them the study of anatomy. English soups are to this day spurious and insipid foreign imitations, and doubtless it was clear gain to the dinner that they should be left out of the menu. Tench and carp drawn from the dank weeds of the neighbouring fish pond; sluggish trout dragged from their unwholesome existence among the muddy drainage that under the name of stream slunk away to hide its shame in the bosom of the ocean, could only be made in any wise palatable by stuffing strong enough to take away the taste. A few dozen of pigeons, a few couple of fowl, a goose or a turkey or two—something light like these did duty for entrées; while for game there were partridges, hares, and leverets, excellent in their way no doubt, but all grain-fed like the pigs and chickens, and strongly suggestive of the farmyard. Take the corresponding dinner at the table of a Scotch laird with a tenth of the income and ten times the acreage of our English friend. Soup you had to begin with, and excellent soup too—the French genius had long before inoculated the Scotch intellect, and the ingenuity that makes a chef of each Zouave on service eked out the scanty resources of barren gardens. As for fish, the pink-complexioned salmon, with the force and forms of a Hercules, his massive strength disguised in his graceful lines, had passed a life of healthy excitement between fresh air and fresher water; his last leap in life had been up eight sheer feet of rock from the neighbouring pool, and his flaky curdiness testified to the promptitude with which he had been caught and crimped and dressed. The sea trout who had tumbled up to the white fly in the brackish waters of the neighbouring estuary tasted even more piquantly of the brine; and with his richer colours the Salmo ferox, who had his lair among the water kelpies in the depths of the fresh-water loch, was almost more seductive. Every one knows that Scotch beef sweeps the prizes and tops the markets at Islington, taking the place of honour on slabs in Bond-street and sideboards at Windsor. In degenerates fearfully, it is true, among oil-cake and fat England pastures; still, even from the corpulent substance of to-day one can form some conception of what it was when comparative shadow. Not even Llangollen mutton beats Highland black-faced, and it is comparatively lately that the curse of the Cheviots has overspread the country. Then for game, the same grazing grounds that fed the beef and the mutton fattened the red deer stretches of rich heather chequered by soft green turf watered by mountain rills; the deer and the hare never in their lives ate a meal they did not earn and digest by exercise; and if there was less fat on the briskets of the former, he gained in the flesh. The grouse, in his Scotch forethought, has flavoured himself in life with the inimitable bitter of the heather shoots, instead of trusting himself after death to the tender mercies of a cook; so had the hill partridge, who, between the oats and the heather, leads perhaps the pleasantest life of all created things; and you had the black game from the pine copse, and the snipe and duck from the moss. We know there are benighted individuals, victims of prejudice and defective early training, who set partridge above grouse, and turn up their noses at the bouquet and body of mountain mutton. But poll dispassionate and intelligent Christendom generally—ask them at which of the two tables they would rather eat themselves—and we fancy there would be slight hesitation as to the answer.

Since then, the progress of civilization has brought the richer country alongside of the poorer one. Intellects have been cultivated, until growing refinement presides over the judicious expenditure of riches. Dishes that have been handed down as heirlooms in Scotland—legacies of the French alliance—have come at length to England by way of France. All the fatness of Scotland is spread on English table. Grouse and salmon travel faster toward London by express than ever they skimmed their native hills or streams on wing or fin. The red deer learns to contemplate the passing train as placidly as the tramp's donkey, and the eagle cares as little for the whistle of the engine as a Euston-square sparrow. Yet with it all a distinctly national vein continues to run through Scotch cookery, although on a level far below the tables of the great. There are dishes and ideas which England in her ignorance has disdained to borrow, and which are accordingly tabooed by Scotch pseudo-fashionables whose fathers thoroughly appreciated them. You never see them on family tables; you rarely meet them in inns, since inns have become hotels, and taste to studying the refined tastes of the summer excursionists who swamp them. If you want them, you must look for them in out-of-the-way nooks; in the bins of the old world left standing among the improvements of the new, such, for instance, as the Flesh Market of Edinburgh. It is true the name is not inviting, nor indeed, is the access. It is a place to be visited rather in cool weather than in hot; but then cool weather is no rarity in Scotland, even in the dog-days. You approach the hostelry through the butchers' bazaar, their ensanguined wares festooning the pillars of low arched colonnades; you find yourself landed in a "close," where on either side, "flat" upon "flat," the rows of dingy windows blink across at each other until, high over head, the narrow pavement is covered in by a strip of greyish sky, you plunge up a flight of rough stone steps into a narrow passage running past a kitchen lighted mainly by the door that opens on it; you thread a groaning wooden staircase to find yourself in a stuffy and dingy room. But the disagreeables are over, and the pleasures to come. You throw open the windows—you are sure to find them scrupulously closed—and are delighted to see they do not command the grim gut you entered by. On the contrary they look across the gardens to the range of hotels where the birds of passage like yourself are pecking at stereotyped joints and chops masquerading under the style of cutlets. The advent of your own dinner turns your interest inwards, Hodge-podge, which every one knows, and to which, like the Spanish olla, there is just this objection, that with infinitely greater seductions, it is equally a dinner in itself. Cock-a-leekie, with its prunes floating German fashion among the leeks, friar's chicken, and "fish and sauce"—fish soup. Each of the two last are in their way venerable relics of the old religion—the latter a maigre soup with which the monks were wont to "make fat kail on Fridays when they fasted." Then follow the "crappit heads," stuffed haddock heads, which taste much better than they sound, although it seems the caprice of selection to reject the bodies of fish almost as good as anything from Dublin Bay. Afterwards the sheep's head—the broth of which is to our mind as objectionable as the head itself is inimitable. But what did Sir Walter Scott mean by scaring his English readers, when he made Mr. Owen swallow mouthfuls of burned wool at Baillie Nicol Jarvie's dinner? Sir Walter must have been as much at home in the national cookery as in all other Scotch subjects. But if the smith, who is the first artist to manipulate the sheep's head, does his work properly, the singed wool ought to be no part of the garnish. Then there is the great chieftain of the pudding race. It must be owned the exterior of the haggis, like that of your dining place, is its least inviting part. But to a hungry mortal, say after a long day's curling on the ice, with the thermometer at five-and-twenty, the gush of fragrance that pours out responsive to the knife, is worth all the gales that ever blew off Araby the Blest or the rose-gardens of Damascus, and that full-blown fragrance that steps the senses as they daily over it gives but faint conception of the material joys that await the palate. The richness of the feast is toned down with the beefsteaks that are served hot-and-hot between the courses; marrow-bones succeed the haggis; the whole concludes with Welsh rabbits, and this popularity of leeks and toasted cheese alike with Scot and Welshman might open an interesting field of speculation to ethnologists. The capacity of assimilating such a concatenation of dishes must strike the stranger as a strong tribute to the strength of Scotch constitutions; to that healthy vigour of national life which makes Scotchmen rise in the ascendant everywhere, from the equator to the poles. But even the Scotch physique could scarcely support so crushing a load without artificial assistance. It is *de rigueur* that whisky shall take the place of sherry throughout the meal, and small will be the haggis the considerate host will serve, unless you warn him beforehand you are alive to the corrective and digestive properties of the mountain dew. It is needless, perhaps, to add by way of caution, that the Flesh Market does not now-a-days furnish these dishes *à l'improviste*, and that beefsteaks form the staple of the decayed hostelry.

One admirable sauce there is in perfection in Scotland, and that is the mountain air. We do not say you do not find it as good or better elsewhere—on the high Alps, for instance, scented in pine woods and chilled on snow fields. But in the Swiss inn you can't establish the average between the sauce and what you have to dress with it as you can in the Scotch shooting-box. All day long you have been breasting hill-slopes or plunging knee-deep through heather beds in a continual excitement. You have been tumbling grouse right and left to your breech-loader, stopping black game swinging down winds as if they never meant to drop within the bounds of space, or crawling after deer up water-courses, and casually flushing eagles in their eyries among the most magnificent of views. You turn your face homewards from the end of your beat—seven long hill-miles between you and the dinner-table, not the ghost of a path for a phantom pony to tread, and each weary stride drawing out like the joints of a telescope as you set your feet down heavier and heavier. It is only the pain that heightens the coming pleasure—a header in the cold waters of the loch that ripples under the windows of your shooting-box, and you shake yourself like a giant refreshed. The plate, the waxlights and the sparkling decanters on the sideboard are in pleasant contrast with the blank walls of the solitary sitting-room. Everything, from the grouse soup to the devilled biscuits and anchovy toast, tastes even better than it looks and smells. Bell and Rannie, Cockburn, or Wauchope and Moodie supply the claret to follow; and even in France there is scarcely such Bordeaux as the wine that lies in Leith cellars. A feast for the gods, a rubber, an untroubled sleep in a cabin something larger than a bathing machine and almost as simple in its fittings, a pleasant wakening with the mountain air breathing in your face, and the sun struggling through the clouds in the promise of a glorious day—and *da capo*. There is another Scotch dinner, piquant in its way,